

denticles. They are thus distinctly new and may receive the provisional name of *Galeocerdo Jaekeli*, in compliment to the author of the most important contribution hitherto made to our knowledge of the extinct Carchariidæ*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 1. *Diplomystus longicostatus*, Cope. Fish in lateral aspect, probably wanting the anterior dorsal margin. — Cretaceous; Bahia, Brazil. [Brit. Mus. no. P. 7109.]

Figs. 2-4. *Diplomystus Birdi*, sp. n. Three fishes in lateral aspect.—Upper Cretaceous; Hakei, Mount Lebanon, Syria. [Brit. Mus. nos. P. 83, P. 96, P. 96 a.]

Fig. 5. *Galeocerdo Jaekeli*, sp. n. Tooth, inner aspect.—Chalk; Kent. [Brit. Mus. no. 41706 a.]

Figs. 6, 7. Ditto. Two teeth, outer aspect.—Chalk, Kent. [Mantua Collection.]

[All the figures are of the natural size.]

III.—New Species of Eastern Lepidoptera. By Col. C. SWINHÖE, M.A., F.L.S., V.P.E.S.

[Continued from vol. xiv. p. 443.]

Noctuidæ.

TRIFINÆ.

Genus ACRONYCTA, Ochs.

Acronycta gastridia, sp. n.

♂. Thorax grey: fore wings greyish white, irrorated with brown atoms; orbicular round and black-ringed; reniform brown, with a thin black bar on each side; basal and ante-medial double crenulated black transverse lines; a discal black line, with sharp outward dentations on the veins; an indistinct submarginal whitish dentated band and black points on the margin: hind wings grey, with a darker lunular mark at the end of the cell. Underside: fore wings greyish brown; hind wings greyish white, with a grey lunular mark at the end of each cell.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Muree. One example.

Somewhat akin to the European *A. psi*, Linn.

* O. Jaekel, 'Die eocänen Selachier vom Monte Bolca' (1894), pp. 156-175.

Genus BOMBYCIA, Steph.

Bombycia hodita, sp. n.

♀. Brown: fore wings tinged in parts with pinkish grey; three yellowish dots on costa near the apex; subbasal line indistinct; postmedial line outwardly curved, composed of pale lunular marks with black borders; a pale sinuous submarginal line and black lunular spots on outer margin; orbicular and reniform large, the former indistinct, the latter white and prominent: hind wings blackish brown; cilia of both wings ochreous grey, interlined with brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Murree. One example.

Easily distinguishable from *B. meterythra*, Hampson (which is also to be found at Murree), by its large white and very prominent reniform and indistinct brown orbicular, that species having both black with pink centres.

Genus CARADRINA, Ochs.

Caradrina picta, sp. n.

Caradrina picta, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, Faun. Brit. Ind., Moths, ii. p. 263.

♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen blackish brown, with white scales; abdomen with a metallic black and gold mark near base. Both wings bright chestnut, suffused with white scales: fore wings with a broad central dark suffusion; a pale lunule at end of cell; ante- and postmedial lines indistinct, hardly visible, some bright pink marks near apex: hind wings with a large central blackish-brown spot and a discal dark band; an orange and whitish patch at anal angle; both wings with the marginal line dark; cilia with whitish marks. Underside ochreous grey: fore wings with a small brown spot in the cell; a large square brown mark at the end and brown suffusion in the space below: hind wings with a large central brown spot; both wings with a pinkish-brown discal band.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. In great numbers; all males.

ACONTINÆ.

Genus XANTHOPTERA, Guen.

Xanthoptera magna, sp. n.

Xanthoptera magna, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, t. c. p. 320.

♀. Greenish ochreous: fore wings suffused with dark

reddish orange on the lower and outer portions; a dark brown discal square mark divided by vein 4; a brown band from the hinder margin at two thirds, which runs straight up outside the mark, and includes a row of black and white minute points, and then bends on to the outer margin below the apex; the space between this band and the margin brownish, the hinder margin black: hind wings blackish brown, pale and tinged with ochreous towards the abdominal margin; cilia of both wings ochreous, with a grey inner band; black marginal dots on both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Three examples.

Xanthoptera nigridia, sp. n.

Xanthoptera nigridia, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, l. c.

♂. Dark pink-brown: fore wings with the orbicular and reniform large and pale; a black square mark in the disk, as in the last species, but very indistinct; the outer band from just below the apex running into the black patch, and is there lost in the rich black suffusion which covers all the outer and lower portions of the wings; a row of discal, indistinct, very minute, white points; cilia crenulate: hind wings dark brown, nearly black, and fairly uniform in colour; cilia with a pale basal line, then brown with ochreous ends.

♀. Ochreous grey, suffused in parts with brown, with the black discal patch and a brown band running through it to the hinder margin distinct; cilia crenulate as in the male: hind wings ochreous brown, paling towards the base, with black marginal points.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One pair.

The markings much resemble those in *X. magna*; the examples, however, are perfectly fresh and in good condition, and the crenulated cilia of this species in both sexes appears to be very distinctive, and in this genus many otherwise totally different species have very similar markings.

PALINDIINÆ.

Genus DORANAGA, Moore.

Doranaga soliera, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ and palpi black: thorax and fore wings reddish brown, the latter with a small patch of white suffusion at the apex, from which there is a diffuse brown band to the centre of the hinder margin; the space outside this

band paler than the rest of the wing, caused by a suffusion of white scales: hind wings ochreous grey, darkest towards the outer border; cilia of both wings ochreous grey, with a pale basal line.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Shillong. Four examples.

Allied to *D. leucospila*, Walker, but quite distinct; differs in the shape of the band on fore wings and in the position of the apical patch, which in *leucospila* is prominent, pure white, and subapical, being on the costa, whereas the patch in this species is merely a white smear and cuts off the entire apex.

SAROTHRIPINÆ.

Genus HYBLÆA, Fabr.

Hyblæa hypocyana, sp. n.

Hyblæa hypocyana, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, *t. c.* p. 372.

♂. Dark blackish brown, speckled with black: fore wings with subapical spot on outer margin: hind wings with the usual orange spots indistinct. Underside: fore wings black; costa and two subcostal patches ochreous, hinder margin ochreous white: hind wings black, the entire surface except the outer margin covered with white scales.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Shillong and Cherra Punji. Nine examples.

The abdomen below in two examples has crimson bands, in the others they are absent; but the real difference between this species and *H. constellata*, Guen., is in the white instead of bright orange hind wings below.

STICTOPTERINÆ.

Genus STICTOPTERA, Guen.

Stictoptera anthyalus, sp. n.

Stictoptera anthyalus, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, *t. c.* p. 403.

♂. Greyish brown, slightly tinged with ochreous. Fore wings: double subbasal, antemedial, and postmedial waved blackish lines, edged with pale ochreous grey; a lunular pale ochreous-grey submarginal band; black marginal line interrupted at the ends of the veins; cilia grey, interlined with brown, and with blackish patches opposite the veins. Hind wings brown; cilia grey, with a brown internal line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Many examples.

The hind wings have no hyaline internal space, as is usual with species of this genus.

GONOPTERINÆ.

Genus CAREA, Walker.

Carea albopurpurea, sp. n.

Carea albopurpurea, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, *t. c.* p. 424.

♂ ♀. Head and collar brown: thorax and fore wings white, thorax with some grey hairs; abdomen grey: fore wings white, with the basal and lower portions suffused with purple; an antemedial waved brown line inwardly edged with white; a discal waved brown double line, filled in with white, widening upwards and enclosing a rufous patch; a submarginal series of rufous specks; upper portions of cilia brown, lower portion white: hind wings white, with the abdominal area suffused with pale purplish brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

Shillong. Five examples.

QUADRIFINÆ.

Genus TRISULOIDES, Butler.

Trisuloides luteifascia, sp. n.

Trisuloides luteifascia, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, *t. c.* p. 437.

♀. Blackish red-brown, irrorated with grey; abdomen fulvous on sides and beneath: fore wings with a pale thin discal band, much outwardly curved: hind wings with broad medial orange-coloured band and pale lunules on the margin. Underside: fore wings orange, with blackish-brown costa and outer border and a large square brown mark at end of cell: hind wings brown, with a large orange patch near anal angle.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Genus HYPOCALA, Guen.

Hypocala holcona, sp. n.

♀. Palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings yellowish sand-colour, the latter irrorated with brown and black atoms, without markings, except for some black marginal points;

cilia with a pale basal line; abdomen and hind wings greyish yellow, with a broad brown marginal border, black marginal points, and ochreous-grey cilia. Underside greyish yellow; a grey lunule at the end of each cell, and pale greyish discal bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Port Blair, Andaman Islands. Two examples.

Genus PANDESMA, Guen.

Pandesma glenura, sp. n.

♀. Palpi blackish brown, with some pale hairs and pale tips; head and thorax covered with brown, grey, and white hairs: fore wings rich pinkish brown; orbicular and reniform pale, large, the latter ear-shaped, marked with black on its inner side; a pale space near the base; double blackish waved antemedial and postmedial lines filled in with whitish, the former touching the inner edge of the orbicular, the latter touching the outer edge of the reniform; a pale straight and suffused band from hinder margin at two thirds to the apex, where there is a whitish patch; this band is margined outwardly by a pale waved thin band, which is doubly dentated outwards in its middle; marginal lunules black; cilia brownish grey, with a pinkish base: hind wings blackish brown; cilia greyish white, with white tips.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

The markings on the fore wings are very beautiful.

Genus PLECOPTERA, Guen.

Plecoptera holostoma, sp. n.

♂. Of a uniform olive-brown colour; palpi and head blackish brown; abdomen with ochreous-grey tip. Fore wings with antemedial and postmedial brown straight lines, the former inwardly and the latter outwardly edged with ochreous, the former erect, the latter inclining slightly outwards and sharply elbowed beyond the cell, inwards on to the costa; a brown spot at end of cell; a submarginal lunular ochreous line, with the lunules filled in with blackish brown; costal and marginal lines ochreous. Hind wings with the commencement of a pale straight line above the anal angle; marginal line ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Three examples.

Genus BANIANA, Walker.

Baniana rigida, sp. n.

♂. Palpi brown; body and wings ochreous grey. Fore wings with three black bands, divided by the veins and margined with white; the first subbasal, inclining outwards from the hinder angle to the subcostal vein; the second postmedial, erect, and ending on the subcostal; the third subapical, consisting of two large spots connected by a small one and with an adjacent line of three spots on the inner side; marginal lunules black; cilia ochreous, with brown marks opposite the veins. Hind wings pale ochreous brown, with a pale discal band, black marginal lunules, and ochreous-grey cilia.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Gilolo. One example.

Allied to *B. polyspila*, Walker; the central erect and complete band very distinctive, in *polyspila* it is distorted and altogether different.

Genus PLUSIA, Ochs.

Plusia æneofusa, sp. n.

Plusia æneofusa, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, *t. c.* p. 576.

♂. Head, collar, and front of thorax orange-yellow, remainder of body brown; anal tuft with some pale hairs. Fore wings bronzy brown, with the lower half and an angular patch on outer margin bright glistening brassy golden; three transverse straight brown lines—antemedial, postmedial, and discal, the two latter rather close together; a submarginal sinuous brown indistinct line. Hind wings brown; cilia brown, with a pale basal line and pale tips.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Darjiling, one example; Cherra Punji, four examples.

Genus POLYCHRISIA, Hübn.

Polychrisia crassipalpus, sp. n.

Plusia crassipalpus, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, *l. c.*

♂. Palpi long and stout, third joint half as long as the second, thinly clothed with hair to the tip; palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings rich chocolate-brown; a black basal streak in the middle, another on hinder margin; antemedial, postmedial, and discal pink double bands nearly erect; a black longitudinal shade running through the lines below the median vein, and on this shade between the first and second lines is a

silvery Y-shaped mark, with a silvery spot on its outer side and a silvery dot above it; a submarginal pale line dentated outwards below the costa; the space between this line and the discal line is blackish, and between it and the outer border pale pinkish; some golden-orange spots above the hinder angle; a black spot near the apex. Hind wings pale brown, whitish towards the base.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Two examples.

Genus THERMESIA, Hübn.

Thermesia sthenoptera, sp. n.

♂. Palpi black; body and wings above blackish brown: fore wings with an ochreous dot in the middle of the cell; a small similarly coloured spot at the end; a very indistinct pale subbasal waved line, two more distinct similar discal lines, each terminating on costa in a small ochreous spot; marginal lunules pale, with black inner margins: hind wings with a dentated medial black line on a pale and somewhat ochreous tinted space; a discal whitish waved line and marginal lunules as in fore wing. Underside dull black: fore wings with a white lunule at the end of the cell; a submarginal row of white points: hind wings with a black lunule at end of cell and two dentated discal white lines.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

The wings are shaped as in *Badiza ereboides*, Walker; the palpi have the last joint long and smooth, not tufted with long hairs as in that genus.

FOCILLINÆ.

Genus MECODINA, Guen.

Mecodina oxydata, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Pale olive-brown, tinged with ochreous, and irrorated with brown atoms: fore wings crossed by three broad pale brown bands—basal, medial, and discal; the last is accompanied by a pale band formed by a sinuous brown line on its inner side, the space from this band to the margin nearly as dark as the band: hind wings greyish brown, the margin of both wings with black points edged with whitish. Underside ochreous grey: fore wings inwardly suffused with brown, and with a brown discal band; a brown lunule at end of cell:

hind wings without suffusion; a black dot at end of cell; a black discal crenulate line across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Shillong. One pair.

Genus BADIZA, Walker.

Badiza distorta, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Palpi with the second and last joints with tufts of thick hairs; antennæ with fine bipectinations, which in the middle are thickened on one side for a short distance; body and basal half of wings greyish ochreous. Fore wings with a small white spot in the middle of the cell, a larger one at the end: both wings crossed by a medial white band, containing a sinuous purple line, the band suffused with ochreous on fore wings, margined inwardly with purplish suffusion on hind wings, followed by a broad purple discal band limited outwardly by a submarginal sinuous white line; the marginal space marked with white at apex and hinder angle on fore wings, and suffused with white in parts on the hind wing; marginal lunules black. The female differs from the male in having the basal part of both wings more or less suffused with purple.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Ternate, one male and two females; Gilolo, three males and one female.

The costa of fore wings, which are long and narrow, is rather deeply excavated in the middle, much more so than in *Badiza ereboides*, Walker, and makes the wings upturned, and gives the insect a peculiarly distorted appearance.

Genus OGLASA, Walker.

Oglasa albodentata, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, and collar red-brown: thorax and fore wings purplish pink-grey; a black dot for the orbicular; reniform pale, ringed with brown; antemedial, medial, and post-medial indistinct waved brown lines; a black angular patch on costa near apex, a pale mark on costa on each side of it; a brown streak from the patch to the outer margin (in the male only) and a white, highly dentate, discal line: hind wings blackish brown, with indistinct antemedial, medial, and discal waved black lines, the last with some ochreous spots on the outside of its upper half and a large pinkish-ochreous patch on the margin above the anal angle. The

female is paler than the male; the dentate white discal line of fore wings is absent, and the anal patch and discal line of hind wings are accompanied by a deep black suffusion on the inner side.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Two males and one female.

Genus SENERATIA, Moore.

Seneratia odontophora, sp. n.

♂. Palpi, head, and collar orange; body and wings pinkish brown; tip of abdomen ochreous. Fore wings paler than hind wings; a black dot for the reniform; orbicular large, square, blackish, lined with black; transverse lines brown, subbasal, medial, and discal, the last curving outwards and slightly dentate in its middle, all rather indistinct, and outside the discal line are faint indications of other lines (pale and dark), and a brown subapical streak, pale-edged, from costa one fourth from apex to outer margin above the middle, and marginal black lunules. Hind wings with indications of a pale discal band; cilia of both wings dark grey, with a brown internal band.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Genus BLEPTINA, Guen.

Bleptina perfusca, sp. n.

♂. Dark brown: fore wings with a pale lunule at the end of the cell; antemedial and postmedial erect straight pale lines and a discal pale much waved line: hind wings with a pale postmedial line corresponding to the second line of the fore wings, and an indistinct discal crenulate line; cilia of both wings with a pale line at its base. Underside brown, with two discal pale lines and pale anteciliary line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Shillong, two examples; Ternate, one example.

The Ternate example only differs from the others in having the lines and markings above and below more distinct and ochreous tinged, and the costal line ochreous; the markings are identical.

Genus EGNASIA, Walker.

Egnasia rectilineata, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Varying in colour in both sexes from orange tinged

with grey to dull greyish olive; a hyaline distorted mark at the end of each cell, more or less lunular in shape in the fore wing, which has a black dot in the middle of the cell and a subbasal waved and outwardly curved brown line; both wings crossed by medial and discal crenulated brown lines, rather close together, the former touching the outside of the hyaline marks on both wings; a marginal black line and black ends to the cilia. Underside: fore wings with a black dot in middle of cell; transverse lines brown; no inner line; medial line waved, discal line straight and slightly bent inwards on to the costa of fore wings; marginal line and cilia as above.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{5}{10}$ – $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Shillong and Cherra Punji. A fine series.

Allied to *E. ephyrodalis*, Walker; markings above somewhat similar, but quite different below, *ephyrodalis* having the discal line highly crenulate.

Egnasia tripuncta, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Greyish ochreous, irrorated with brown atoms. Fore wings with a small white spot in middle of cell and three small black spots with pale rings at the end; transverse lines brown, with pale outer borders, bent inwards above the median vein of fore wings on to the costa; fore wings with three at even distances—subbasal, medial, and postmedial; hind wings with two—antemedial and postmedial—corresponding with the second and third lines of fore wings, a black spot at end of cell, and a black patch at anal angle; both wings with a series of black discal dots and black duplex marginal line.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Shillong. Three examples.

Genus CATADA, Walker.

Catada nigrobasis, sp. n.

♂. Purple-brown; palpi and collar black. Fore wings with a deep black patch at base, limited by a pale line from hinder margin a little before the middle to the costa near the base; a brown lunular indistinct mark at the end of cell; an irregular discal transverse line of whitish marks; hind wings slightly darker than fore wings, slightly paler towards the base; both wings with a black marginal line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Genus *ADRAPSA*, Walker.*Adrapsa abnormalis*, sp. n.

♀. Dark ochreous brown: fore wings with nearly the basal two thirds blackish brown, limited by a sinuous pale line with a small outward bend in its middle; remainder of the wing much paler and ochreous tinged, with a discal band of disconnected and distorted brown spots: hind wings blackish brown, with central and discal pale lunular lines; both wings with marginal lunules black, and cilia with pale basal line. Underside of a uniform pale ochreous brown; a black mark at end of each cell; both wings with a prominent middle black transverse line; pale indistinct sinuous discal line; margin and cilia as above.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Shillong. One example.

HYPENINÆ.Genus *TALAPA*, Moore.*Talapa albigutta*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Purplish brown: fore wings with a white comma-like mark at the end of the cell and a black dot in the middle; a deep black square subbasal patch in interno-median interspace, a black streak on costa above it; a black discal transverse line, which passes outside the white cell-mark, curves outwards, and turns in on the costa above it; this line up to the comma mark is accompanied on its inner side by a broad black band; outside it is a highly waved black line marked with different-sized black spots on its upper portions, and a short black apical streak: hind wings brown; both wings with a black marginal dentate line, with black points, marked with white between the veins, with black streaks opposite them on the cilia. The female differs from the male in being much blacker, with the markings indistinct.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Shillong. One male and three females.

Genus *HYPENA*, Schrank.*Hypena uncipennis*, sp. n.

♂. Head, thorax, and fore wings ochreous brown, the last irrorated and striated with black, the irrorations thickened into a blackish spot in the centre of the interno-median inter-

space, and a broad discal transverse band from the hinder angle to the discoidal interspace, where it bends out to the apex; marginal and submarginal points black: hind wings brown, without markings; cilia of both wings ochreous grey, interlined with brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Two examples.

Hypena castaneipalpis, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Palpi very long, with the tip upturned, bright chestnut-colour, with some brown scales at the sides; thorax and fore wings chestnut-brown, suffused with greyish white, with the exception of the outer border, the suffusion giving a whitish streak at the apex and making the hinder marginal space nearly white; a black dot within the cell, a white dot at the end; a straight brown line from middle of hinder margin angled opposite the end of the cell, where it bends in on to the costa; a row of black points in the disk: hind wings blackish brown; cilia of both wings brown, with ochreous tips.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Numerous examples.

Thyrididæ.

Genus RHODONEURA, Guen.

Rhodoneura stylophora, sp. n.

♂. Head and body chestnut-red; both wings with the inner two thirds dark chestnut-red, the outer third pale pinkish-ochreous white: fore wings with three very large pale pinkish-ochreous spots or patches along the centre of the dark portion, the outer one ear-shaped; two thin discal bent red lines: hind wings with the apex and hinder angle suffused with red. Underside pale pinkish-ochreous grey, with two black inner dark brown bands on fore wing and one on hind wing; fore wings with a large tuft of metallic-coloured scales in the cell.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Rhodoneura tritropha, sp. n.

♂. Orange pinkish, suffused with grey and striated with very fine brown striations: fore wings with three small white spots in a longitudinal row at the end of the cell; the grey

suffusion over all the interior of the wing, leaving the borders pale; some black dots on costa before apex: hind wings with transverse deep black bands, basal and medial, the latter not reaching the costa, and accompanied by a grey band on its outer side, which broadens towards the anal angle, where there is a deep black patch. Underside bright chestnut-pink; a black medial line on hind wings, and with a pretty marbled appearance on both wings formed by black and white marks.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Rhodoneura hebra, sp. n.

♂. Chocolate-brown, striated with a regular network of very fine brown lines, many of the interspaces thereby formed being filled up with white, so as almost to form antemedial, medial, and postmedial transverse bands, which are better defined on the underside, where the ground-colour of the wings is more ochreous, and the spaces between the bands pink, with white suffusion also on the apical portions.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

IV.—*Notes on Crustacea*.

By the Rev. THOMAS R. R. STEBBING, M.A.

[Plate II.]

Two new Pedunculate Cirripedes.

Dichelaspis Hoeki, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. A–D.)

General appearance.—Capitulum compressed, the breadth nearly three quarters of the length; the valves opaque, approaching one another closely at certain points, but nowhere coming in contact; the external membrane translucent, closely speckled almost all over with little clear spots, producing an appearance similar to that of an empty test of a *Globigerina*. The membrane is also traversed by strongly marked lines, some smooth, others wrinkled and denticulate, to a certain extent, though roughly, following the contours of the valves and presumably representing successive stages of the animal's growth. The peduncle is shorter than the capitulum, sometimes very much so.

Scuta.—The occludent segment long, narrow, slightly